

The Crittenden RECORD

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The Crittenden Record

AT NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

Marion : : Kentucky

Church Directory.

METHODIST CHURCH.
PASTOR, J. R. McAfee.
PREACHING, every Sunday at 11 a. m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, every Wednesday night.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
PASTOR, Rev. T. A. Conway.
PREACHING, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and at night.
SERMON AND BUSINESS MEETING 2nd Saturday night.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
PRAYER MEETING, every Thursday night.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.
PASTOR, Rev. J. F. Price.
PREACHING, 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, opens at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
PASTOR, Rev. S. J. Martin.
PREACHING, 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays and nights.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
PRAYER MEETING, every Wednesday night.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
PASTOR, Elder H. A. McDonald, Cadiz, Ky.
PREACHING, 2nd and 3rd Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. and at night.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Outside Appointments of Our Local Preachers.

Rev. S. J. Martin, 2nd Sunday and night, Tolu; 5th Sunday, Mounds.
Rev. T. A. Conway, 3rd Sunday, Rock Springs.
Rev. W. T. Oakley, 1st Sunday, Mt. Carmel; 2nd Sunday, Bell's Mines; 3rd Sunday, Sugar Grove; 4th Sunday, Crayneville.
Rev. T. C. Carter, 1st Sunday, Pond Fork; 2nd, Sunday, Kuttawa; 3rd, Pinksburg; 4th, Salem.
Rev. E. B. Blackburn, 1st Sunday, Dolans; 2nd Sunday, Walnut Grove; 4th, Crooked Creek.
Rev. Jas. F. Price, 2nd Sunday, Lismah; 4th, Sullivan.
Rev. U. G. Hughes, 1st Sunday, Emmaus Church; 2nd, Sugar Creek; 3rd, Baker Church; 4th, Old Salem.
Rev. J. S. Henry, 1st Sunday, Union; 2nd, Dun Springs; 4th, Shady Grove. Services held both Saturday and Sunday.

Lodge Directory.

IGHAM LODGE NO. 236 F. & A. M.
Regular meeting in Masonic Hall Saturday before full moon in each month.
Visiting members are invited to attend.
C. E. Nunn, W. M.
J. B. Kevill, Sec'y.

CRITTENDEN CHAPTER NO. 78.
Meets Saturday night after full moon in each month.
P. C. Stephens, H. P.
J. B. Kevill, Sec'y.

WINGATE COUNCIL NO. 35.
Meets 2nd Monday night in each month.
J. G. Gilbert, T. M.
J. B. Kevill, Sec'y.

BLACKWELL LODGE NO. 37. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Friday night from October to April inclusive, and 2nd and 4th Friday nights from May to September inclusive. All visiting members of sister lodges are invited to attend.
Wm. A. Dings, Cathedral Commander.
Shady Adams, K. R. and S.

MARION LODGE NO. 66. A. O. U. W.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights in Masonic Hall.
A. M. Hoar, M. W.
B. I. Wilburn, Recorder.

ROSEWOOD CAMP NO. 22. W. O. W.
Lodge meets in Masonic Hall the 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights in each month. All visiting members are invited to attend.
W. H. Clark, Com. Com.
S. H. Rammage, Sec'y.

City Government.

J. W. Hise, Jr., MAYOR.
J. B. Kevill, JUDGE.
J. C. Bourland, CLERK.
H. K. Woods, TREASURER.
Jas. A. Moore, ATTORNEY.
A. S. Cannon, CHIEF OF POLICE.
COUNCILMEN—R. F. Haynes, G. C. Gray, H. C. Gopher, Louis C. Hines, T. J. Yandell, and H. Levi Cook.
Regular meeting of City Council second Tuesday night in each month.

Court Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the third Monday in March, the fourth in June and the third in September.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the second Monday in each month.

QUARTERLY COURT convenes on the fourth Monday in each month.

FISCAL COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April and October.

Court Officials and County Officers.

CIRCUIT JUDGE—J. F. Gordon.
COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY—Jno. L. Gray.
COUNTY JUDGE—Aaron Towety.
SHERIFF—J. Watts Lamb.
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Carl Henderson.
CIRCUIT CLERK—John G. Asher.
COUNTY CLERK—C. E. Weldon.
ASSESSOR—G. T. Belt.
JAILER—A. H. Travis.
SCHOOL SEC'Y—Jno. B. Paris.
COMMISSIONER—W. A. Halcon, Jr.
SURVEYOR—J. E. Sullinger.

MAGISTRATES.

J. R. Postlethweight, precinct No. 1.
G. F. Williams, " 2.
T. P. Hard, " 3.
T. M. LaRue, " 4.
P. C. Moore, " 5.
Geo. D. Hughes, " 6.
L. B. Phillips, " 7.
T. M. Dean, " 8.

I. C. Time Table.

	No. 202	No. 201
NORTH BOUND		
Leave Princeton	6:30 a. m.	2:40 p. m.
Arrive Marion	7:00 "	3:30 "
" Sturgis	7:44 "	4:20 "
" Morganfield	8:30 "	5:06 "
" Henderson	9:20 "	5:50 "
" Evansville	9:45 "	6:25 "
SOUTH BOUND		
Leave Evansville	8:30 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Arrive Henderson	9:02 "	5:06 "
" Morganfield	9:40 "	5:50 "
" Sturgis	10:20 "	6:25 "
" Marion	11:00 "	7:00 "
" Princeton	12:15 p. m.	8:40 "
" Nashville	2:15 "	10:25 "

THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL

Lesson in the International Series
for December 4, 1904—"Hezekiah
Reopens the Temple."

(Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.)

(Copyright, 1901, by J. M. Edson.)
LESSON TEXT.—2 Chron. 29:18-31; memory verses, 25-30. Read the entire chapter. For the complete story of Hezekiah's reign, read also chapters 30-32, and the parallel account in 2 Kings, 18-20.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Them that honor Me I will honor"—1 Sam. 2:30.
TIME.—At the beginning of Hezekiah's reign, about 726 B. C. The prophet Isaiah was instrumental in bringing about the great reforms.
PLACE.—Jerusalem.

Introductory Note.
The last king of Judah about whom we have studied was Josiah, who began his 40-year reign in the seventh year of Jehu of Israel. His son, Amasiah, reigned 29 years; Azariah, 52 years; Jotham, 16 years, and then Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, for 16 years. It was during the reign of Hezekiah that the Northern Kingdom of Israel was utterly destroyed by Assyria. Although Ahaz "walked in the ways of the kings of Israel," his son, Hezekiah, seems to have had a godly mother, who brought him up to fear and serve God. When he became king at the age of 25, he at once began his religious reforms, and God says of him, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that David his father had done." He reopened the temple and summoned the priests and Levites and ordered them to sanctify themselves and then to cleanse the temple and restore its fittings and furnishings. Our lesson takes up the story at the point where this work has been accomplished.

The Lesson Outline.

THEME—A Great Revival.
1. The Preparations.—vs. 18, 19.
(1) Pictures Put Away.—v. 18.
(2) The Lord's Vessels Restored.—v. 19.
2. Meeting in the Lord's House.—vs. 20, 21.
(1) Power of a Good Example.—v. 20.
(2) The Sacrifices.—vs. 21-24.
(3) Praise and Worship.—vs. 25-30.
(4) Offerings to the Lord.—v. 31.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

1. Preparation for the Great Revival.
(1) Filthiness Put Away, v. 18.—The individual or the church that wants a revival has got to do some house-cleaning. Prayerlessness, the closed Bible, neglect of religious obligations and church services, worldliness and indulgence of self, cause the rubbish to gather in the individual life. Church suppers and bazaar, Sunday night lectures, high-priced, unconverted choir singers, church debts, gossip and frivolous talk after meeting, are some of the many things that are as rubbish in a church, and must be cleaned out before the revival can come.

(2) The Lord's Vessels Restored, v. 19.—If there is anything being withheld from God which belongs to Him, it must be restored before He can give the blessing—Mal. 3:10. These vessels had been dedicated to the Lord's service and afterwards taken and put to unholiness. We do something very similar to this when we consecrate ourselves to the Lord's service and then go and give ourselves, our time, our energies, our abilities and money to the "world, the flesh and the devil." There is need that we restore unto the Lord that which belongs to Him, ere we can expect that the revival blessing will come to us or to the Lord's church.

(1) Meeting in the Lord's House.—(1) Power of a Good Example, v. 20.—Hezekiah is the model for all leaders who would bring about a revival and fill the Lord's house. He rose early—intense desire.—Ps. 5: 3; 63:1; 139:6. He gathered the rulers—Energetic and systematic methods. 2 Tim. 4:2. Went up to the house of the Lord—Dedication of purpose. Ps. 27:4. It is doubtful if any Christian fully realizes the power of a good example. There is no one who does not influence some other life for good or ill. What a responsibility rests upon the Christian.

(2) The Sacrifices, vs. 21-24.—The sins of the people must be atoned for. The start must be made with the shedding of blood. Ah, how many attempted revivals fall just here. Noted speakers, big halls, fine singers, and depended upon for success, and the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" is forced to take a back seat. Begin with the blood. It will cleanse from all sin (1 John 1:7-9), and thus prepare for service. Heb. 9:22. God and His people must be united before revival blessing can come, and the blood of Christ is the only thing that can bring God and man together.

(3) Praise and Worship, vs. 25-30. It takes a cleansed heart to give a clear voice. It is only a cleansed heart that can be a devout heart. But how the soul can sing and worship when it has been reconciled to God. Ps. 51:12, 13. What a power there is in the shout of praise to God. It brought Jericho's walls tumbling down. It scattered the hosts of Midian before Gideon and his faithful band. David urges us over and over again to shout and sing praises unto the Lord. There is power in the shout and song of praise. I believe we are becoming altogether too formal and cold in our worship. The amen corner is being deserted and the worshiper is afraid to hear his own voice in meeting. Too many are content to sit with closed lips. The Lord wants us to open them.

(4) Offering to the Lord, v. 31. If we have cleaned away the rubbish, if we have restored that which belongs to the Lord, if we have been cleansed from all sin in Jesus' blood, then we are ready to bring offerings to the Lord which He can accept.—Ps. 24:3-4; Mal. 1:23, 24.

The Golden Text.

"Them that honor Me I will honor," Divine reciprocity. A recognition of a mutual relationship, desirable both to God and man. What does God desire? The will, the heart, the life. What does man need? Redemption—because the natural man is a stranger to God. Eph. 2:13, 19. Fellowship, because it is essential to the Christian life and service. 1 Cor. 1:9; John 1:3. Revelation—because without an understanding of God and His Word, the Christian is like the ship on the ocean without chart or compass. 1 Cor. 1:10; 1 Tim. 3:16.

Tuberculosis (Consumption) of the Bones and Joints

By JOHN L. PORTER, M. D.,
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Medical Department, University
of Illinois.

IN the mind of the general public consumption means an incurable disease of the lungs. That idea is incorrect in two particulars—consumption is curable and it may attack any of the other organs of the body as well as the lungs.

One of the most common forms of consumption outside of the lungs is tuberculosis of the bones and joints. This form of the disease is nearly as common as the infection of the lungs, but it differs from the latter in some ways. It is not so fatal; it is more frequent in children than in adults, and it does not affect the patient's general health so badly. Tuberculosis of the spine, hips, knee and other joints is very frequent between the ages of two and fourteen years and, so long as it is confined to the bone or joint, may get well in time, though it usually drags along for several years before the patient finally overcomes it.

But the important point, so far as this form of the disease is concerned, is that, unless carefully treated from the beginning, it always leaves the patient crippled or deformed and often so badly so that he is helpless. Those pitiful cases of hunch-back and stiff joints and shortened and crooked legs that we so frequently see in young people are usually due to tuberculosis.

Like its prototype, consumption of the lungs, the disease in the bones often begins very insidiously. The child may limp a little and complain of a pain in the knee when the disease is really in the hip; or with disease in the spine the patient may complain of pain in the chest or abdomen and be disinclined to play and run about. Frequently the first sign of trouble is a tendency to sit or stand in an unusual position and give a peculiar restless cry at night when going to sleep.

Many times these cases are treated for rheumatism or indigestion for months before the true cause of the trouble is recognized.

As with consumption of the lungs, the medical profession has learned that the value of treatment in these cases of bone and joint disease depends upon how early it is begun.

If taken in hand before the bones have become badly destroyed the deformity and disability can be largely or entirely prevented, the time required for recovery shortened and the mortality lessened. We all know how prone certain classes of people are to ignore slight ailments, and a little limp or pain in a child is often allowed to go untreated or at best rubbed with some liniment on the theory that "it is just a wrench or a sprain," until the serious damage has been done and the best time for treatment is passed.

The mistake is discovered too late. Tuberculosis is very apt to follow a slight injury to a bone or joint, and when a child complains of pain or stiffness in a joint or walks or stoops in an awkward manner or cries out at night and cannot go to sleep, no time should be lost in consulting a good physician or surgeon. Such a course may not only save the patient from long months of suffering and expense, but, what is more important, it may save him from becoming a helpless cripple for life.

While consumption of the lungs is fatal in a large proportion of cases and its mortality has been so great and the disease so widespread as to have earned for it the title of "the great white plague," the medical profession and some of the laity have come to learn that it can often be cured in any of its forms if taken early—that those afflicted are not entirely hopeless and that the disease can be prevented by proper care, because it is communicable.

Knowing these things, the medical profession of the world has inaugurated a crusade against tuberculosis in all its forms and it has learned that the most powerful weapon with which it can fight the disease is the education of the public regarding it. And when, through our medical societies and health boards, the press—yes, and the pulpit it is necessary—the intelligent citizen has been taught that the disease is contagious and how to prevent its spread—that it can be cured and how to seek the best conditions for recovery—then, and only then, will "the great white plague" begin to end.

John L. Porter

The Truly Great

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS,
Pastor Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Is a man great because he is tall physically? No. Is he great because he is large mentally? No. Is he great because he has a wonderful memory, like Macaulay? No. What then makes a great man? The man who goes the way God Almighty points, and who is helping to carry on His work is truly great.

Does he further the end that God is seeking? Is he making men or marring men? Is he lifting men up, or is he pulling them down that he may himself go higher? These are harsh tests, but they are the only ones that can truthfully be applied to greatness. It does away with that standard which has to do with mere personal aggrandizement, and it would revolutionize the present standards.

Do you think that a man is great because he makes half a million dollars and gives away a few thousand? No. Compare him with the man who makes a hundred thousand and says that he can live on two thousand and gives the rest away. What is the reason that John Ruskin is truly great? Because after making half a million and inheriting nearly a million more he gave 80 per cent. of it away, and in doing that he became truly great.

Presidential Term

By
SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Unfortunately it is no mere theory that the general business and prosperity of the country are disturbed during presidential campaigns. The fact has become emphasized to such a degree that there is to-day a widespread and growing sentiment in favor of extending the term of the presidency from four to six years and making the president ineligible for reelection.

I am in favor of such extension. I believe it would be a good thing for the country in every way. If the term were lengthened there would be fewer chances by half for industrial interferences. Moreover, if the president were not allowed to succeed himself there would not be so much effort expended in obtaining a reelection. That, in turn, would mean a more profitable application of the president's attention to the duties of the office.

